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Bondeir Phocoloft and Squares, trong the Manufactories of the most established faction makers.

[27] West able of Court-house Square.

POETRY.

I FOR THE PRES PRESS. THE FOUR-LEAVED CLOVER There knelt beneath the tulip tree A maiden fair and young ; The flowers o'er head bloom'd gorgeonsly, As though by rainbows flung, And all around were daisies bright And pancies with their eyes of light. Like gold the sun-kirs'd crocus show

With beauty a smiles the earth seem'd str

In valuathe flowers may won around,-For she's dearer prize has found A little four-leaved elever, green As robus that grace the fairy green,

And fresh as hopes of early youth. When life is love, and love is truth This fundite clover sure will prove

And on her heart, that gentle maid The sever'd leaves has press'd, Which through the coming night's dark shade Beneath her clock will rest.

Like Love's own star in omening skies So sweetly bright, we would the day His glowing chariet might delay :-What tomes of pure and tender thought Those simple leaves to her have taught

Of old the sacred mistleton The Roman here's haughty brew, The fideless laurel crown'd; Dark superstition's sway is past, And war's red star is waning fast. Nor mistletoe, nor laurel hold The mystic language breathed of old; For nature's life no power can give,

But still the olive-leaf imparts As when, dove-horne, at first, It taught heaven's lore to human hearts Its hope, and joy, and trust. Nor deem the faith from folly springs, Which innocent enjoyment brings Than crush imagination's power.

An Eden for their coming days.

As on each rock, where plants can cling. The sun-kine will be shed : As from the timest star-lit spring, The ocean's depths are fed Time hopes will rise, if love's clear ray Keep warm and bright life's rock strewn way ; And from small, daily joys, distill'd, The heart's deep fount of peace is filled; Oh! blest when Fancy's ray is given, Like the ethereal spark, from heaven!

MISCELLANY.

The Casting of the Statue. The rule stage was creeted opposite the furnace, in which were congregated a number of people, principally ladies. But before we take our stand there, we will inspect the furnace somewhat more closely. Wild-orange-colored flames reared through its narrow niche-like windows, leaping and rejoining in savage glee; from its top lurried thick vo-lumes of lurid smoke, and columns of dazzling dancing sparks sprang up into the mysterious gloom which hung above the furnace. Sunk what we have all along said of the Nebraska proper carrier mould, built into it in fact, with a narrow channel left round it, into which the ites as we have at Washington there was molten metal was to flow. Three long chains of penderoos links descended from the dusk void, the orange and searled glure flashing and resting upon them; two-thirds up, the fill passed by 113 votes to 100, a meager void, the orange and searled glure flashing and resting upon them; two-thirds up, the fill passed by 113 votes to 100, a meager majority, it is true, and meager as it was, an artificial and factitious majority, in which the chains seemed lost in a murky vague-mess, dark as Erebus; low down, on either side the furnace, was a small door, which the votes workmen opened ever and anon to feed the raging flames within with fresh metal, or else to stir them up with long poles. I thought, Nar, one of the Whole. The Washington influence on the struggle now impending.

to stir them up with long poles. I thought, as these doors opened, of the children cast into the flery furnace, and how their figures might have gleamed forth through such open-ings, flitting past in awful safety amidst the me, accompanied by the fourth, gloved hands and slowching hat-brines, excite and tease the devouring element with their long poles.—And Ferdinand Miller is ever

near to the gaping jaws of the furnace direct-ing and superintending; his face glowing in the intense heat, his brow headed with weat. The rough walls of the furnace rise uskly in the lurid haze; crimson and orange duskly in the lurid hare; crimson and orange light glares from the windows in wondrous gradation up the walls, until lost in cold darkness, where, through dimly discerned rafters and scafloding, gleam two long narrow streaks of daylight. The freeglow glares and burns like ruddy gold upon the quaint forms and eager faces of the groups of workmen, who toil with their long poles before the furnace mouth; and long grotesque shadows are cast flickering behind them upon the ground and walls. The fire-glow glares upon the knot of earnest spectators surrounding the knot of earnest spectators surrounding the turnace and the pit, and assembled upon the stage or leaning against walls and brick columns; it illumes them with a magic brilstriking upon their brows, whilst the cheeks are flushed with the reflected light of the flames. And above the crowd of living figures rise colossal forms of armed warriors and

peaceful pests, and sceptred monarche; those glowing crimson; those standing calm and pale in the cold light of day.

A glowing heat meanwhile fins our faces; and we hear the rush, rush of flame, the crics of the workmen, the commands of Fer. dinand Miller, and an answering far-off voice dropping down out of the mysterious dark-

Much bad to be done ere the imprisoned molten metal could be released. Now burn ing einders are placed around the mould, within the channel, to heat it in preparation for the scalding metallic stream now workmen, with delicate care, remove the plugs, which have stopped up certain air-holes upon the surface of the mould, and brush away the dust; now the cinders are removed, and the holes in the channel for the entrance of the metal in the mould are opened, and after much passing to and fro of workmen in their slouched buts, and with their leathern aprons fastened behind with brass chains and clasps. and who carry high above the heads of the crowd long bars of iron, red hot at their tips. or gigantic ladles glowing of a rivid vermit-lion; now, after an hour of expectation, Ferrimand Miller proclaims in a lond voice

that the casting is about to commence.
"May I beg of you all here," he exclaims to remain perfectly quiet, whatever may happen. All a cessary preparations for safety are made, should any danger occur, I will inform you, but keep quiet, I pray you all. By all means we must avoid a sudden

Worken approach bearing a trongendous say in the plant of the status of

within the forbidden circle of the workmen, near to his friend, Ferdinand Miller, stands Wilhelm von Kaulbach, his head bare and

Withelm von Kaulbach, his head bare and bowed to his breast—his fine, calm profile illumined by the fiery glow.

A moment's pause, and the battering-ram strikes? Forth from the aperture streams liquid, golden, quivering metal; down, down, down it streams, filling the channel around the mould; lurid smoke darts from the air-holes, and forth leap, springing into the air, golden, burning, quivering jets of molten metal; golden, burning, quivering stars shower around, falling amid the workmen, and even to the feet of Ferdinand Miller and of Kaulbach. I feel the resule around and

"The casting is accomplished!" shouts Ferdinand Miller.

Caps and lasts are waved in the air; a thrilling hurrah bursts forth, and is swelled by a sudden blast of trumpets sounding forth on the upper darkness.

A vivat for King Ludwig !" he again ex-ims. Another burrah and burst of music.

"And yet another?" cries a workman, flinging up his cap into the air; and there is a third deafening acclaim.
The golden, molten metal hardens within its channel; workmen try it with iron bars, and then cover up the glowing mass with shorts of iron. People crowd with congratulations around Feedbase erowd with congratation are feedbase. Feedbase with the building; the furnace is illumined with a wondrous, hazy violet light; the rushing of the flame is lost amid the re-

The Press on Nebraska.

joicing of human tongues.

We give below specimens of the sentiment which the passage of the Nebraska bill is calling forth from leading journals. [From the Commercial Advertiser. (Whig).]

The Compact Violates,—The Nebraska-Kansas bill has passed the House of Repre-sentatives by a vote of 113 to 100. The Senate will concur in the amendment striking out the Clayton clause. The President will sign it, and the bill will become a law. The manner of effecting this was worthy of the deed. By a resort to a parliamentary trick, of very doubtful character to say the least, the minerity were shut out from making any amendments to the bill, the previous question was applied, and the minority only thirteen numerically less than the majo-rity, were prohibited from taking any fur-

ther part in legislation upon the measure than simply recording their dissent. The example of tyramy by a bare majority thus set, it may be hereafter resorted to when motions to restrict Slavery come up in Con-gress, as they probably will at a future ses-But the deed is done. The wrong to the North is consummated. A solemn compact is violated. The South having pledged itself that Shavery should never cross a certain line of latitude of Missouri was admited into the of latitude of Missouri was admited into the Union as a Slave State, has broken its pledge. Territory, by a selemn engagement set aside for freedom, is given up to Slavery, and worse than all, the Compromise measures of 1850, which the Slaveholding States insisted should be final, so far as they related to Slavery, and should be religiously observed in the spirit as well as in the letter, and in which Compromises and understanding the

unwise thing which the South could have.

into the pit in front of the furnace, lay the | what we have all along said of the Nebraska | Star, one of the journals by which the measure has all along been sustained, spoke only two or three days since of the general

rumor that clerkships in the public offices were to be conferred upon the friends of members who voted for the bill—a rumor which was treated as authentic, and which obody has taken the trouble to deny or dis-redit. Indeed, it is well understood that all the influence of patronage and solicitation has been axerted by the President to secure the passage of the bill. But for this influence, continually put forth and daily re-enforced, the measure would have found in the House the ignominious end it deserved. 201 the dishonor which a measure reopen-ing to the barbarous institution of Slavery a wast region, closed against it for a third part | appointed ere this, and their turn may have

triends of the Sebraska bill in Congress, and the Demogratic party who gave the present Executive his power of mischief, the people will visit the great political sin of the day. The Whigs of the free States have taken care that no part of the guilt shall be

But while freedom is beaten in this last

ty for years to come. Let it be remembered, that there are two classes of men at the North whose resent-ment is awakened by this proceeding—that is to say, those who acquiesced in the Com-promise of 1850 and those who did not. The latter class relied upon the promise made with such emphasis and solemnity in Mr. Pierce's inaugural speech, that the agitation of the Slavery question should never be re-vived during the continuance of his Administration, if any power which he could exert might prevent it. In the very teeth of this angular prevents. In the very teeth of this
engagement they have seen him consent to be
made an instrument for reviving this agitation, wantonly, without necessity, without
any urgency on the part of the South, not
not casually or thoughtlessly, but with the
most deliberate predetermination. Not only
the enemies of the Compromise of 1850, therefore, but its very friends at the North, are deeply offended. If Mr. Fillmore sacrificed his popularity by the part he took in the le-gislation of 1850; if he saw himself, in con-sequence, excluded from the nomination to the Presidency two years afterward, his northern associates compelled to go into private life, and the Whig party defeated and

broken up, what may we expect the retribu-tion of this still greater political transgres-

[From the National Era. (Free Soil.)] the bill pass, the Constitution carries Slavery theoretically into the Territories; slaveholders may carry their slaves there, and the Territorial Legislatures may and ought to protect them, but will have no power to prohibit the slave relation, or exclude the slaves.

Mr. Mace, to expose this contradiction in decrine, this fraud in the bill, this duplicity

among its supporters, moved to insert in the first section : "And the Territorial Legislature shall have power to admit or exclude Slavery at any time by law."
Here was an opportunity for the northern and southern supporters of the bill to come to a plan understanding and state precisely what they meant. What did they do! They you down the amendment—90 to 76; that

If rom the New York Tribane. (F. S. Whig.) I

In the presence of a great peril, calamness is the first requisite. Under existing circumstances—with a feeble and time-serving Executive, constituted by pro-Slavery partiality and writing under the suspicion of having forfeited that favor—with a Congress in good part new, the more devoted to Slavery of the two great; National parties overwhelmingly ascendant, a Slavery propagandist presiding over either branch, and the whole patronage of the Government unscrupulously wielded in of the Government unscrupulously wielded in a savage coast. of the Government unscrupulously wielded in its behalf—it is not amazing that even such a measure should have been carried by a small majority. There never before was a Congress—we believe there will not soon be which Compromises and understanding the North had acquiesced for the sake of peace, have been abused and perverted to a purpose that neither of the parties to those measures ever intended or contemplated. In this res-pect, the passage of the Nebraska bill will work incatculable injury to the South, and as we have more than once said, was the most another-in which this measure could have

laving settlers to Kanzas.-Nebraska proper

influence on the struggle now impending less, of discouragement also. There is re-joicing around the auction-blocks of Richmond, the slave-pens of Charleston, and a wilder revelry in the midnight orgies of the dealers in human sinews generally, at the prospect of new markets opening for their merchandise at once in the South and in the West. They remember how the purchase of Louisiana put up the price of their staple at least tweaty-five per cent.; how the Annexation of Texas gave it another heavy lift; and

they naturally say: "Here is a new wind-fall for us in the passage of our trusty "Douglas's Nebraska bill." But others, as exulting and sanguine as they, have been diswast region, closed against it for a third part of a century, must bring upon our country, we have already spoken. There is another point of view in which we must now, whether willing or not, look at the question. The President has taken a course, by which the greater part of this dishonor is concentrated on the Democratic party. Upon him, and his Administration, and upon all the northern friends of the Nebraska bill in Congress, and upon the Democratic party who gave the present Executive his power of mischief, the peade will visit the great rolitical sin of the peade will visit the great rolitical sin of the peade will visit the great rolitical sin of the peade will visit the great rolitical sin of the peade will visit the great rolitical sin of the peade will visit the great rolitical sin of the peade will visit the great rolitical sin of the peade will visit the great rolitical sin of the peade will visit the great rolitical sin of the peade will visit the great rolitical sin of the peade will roll the property of the stars of the stars in their courses fight against. The further ensistancement and brutalization of the terms of the stars in their courses fight against.

found on their skirts. Their representatives in Congress, to a man, voted against the Nebraska bill, as if they had agreed among themselves that the Democratic party of the North should take and bear the entire respossibily of the measure. The result is line-vitable; Seward is in the ascendancy in this State and the North generally; the Demo-cratic party has lost its moral strength in the free States; it is stripped of the respect of the people by the misconduct of those who claim to be its leaders; and whatever boast we may make of our excellent maxims of le-gislation and policy in regard to other ques-tions, the deed of yesterday puts us in a mino-less of past differences, while they retrieve conflict. That such may be its effect is our fervent desire and our most warmly cherished day last by Judge Woodruff, on a motion to

(From the Albany Evening Journal, (Whig.)) Passage of the Nebraska Bill-What is to be the Result.

a slimy reptile, over the ruins, to defile a second Eden.

They tell us that the North will not sub-

mit. We hope it will not. But we have seen this same North crouch lower and lower each year under the whip of the slave driver, until it is lard to tell what it will not submit to right to hold black men in slavery wherever it is their severeign will and pleasure? And yet, who now will deay that that proplecy is more

al at first, that the Nebraska | If the North is what it claims to be, and fraul would become a law—when we reflect what pledges have been broken, what expectations have been disappointed, and how the public opinion of the free States has been founded in the vote procured for it—what measure is there, of the same nature, too follow the analysis to be excepted from the foul or too audacious to be expected from the present Congress, now in the midst of its Territories. That there shall be no more Slave Northern Congressmen with Southern princi-ples. It will seek the immediate colonization of Nebraska by those who can yet save it from

golden, burning, quivering jets of molten metal; golden, burning, quivering stars stower around, falling amid the workmen, and even to the feet of Ferdinand Miller and of Kaullach. I feel the people around and behind me fall back in a haste of momentary terror.

"The casting is accomplished" shouts and surround it there with triple bands of steel. It will restablish justice, promote transmilling, and secure the blessings of liberty to it lif and to its posterity. This the Unite States will do, if they have retained the sortie of their founders. If not, then time help the Republic, for its days are numbered. Such a gigantic confederacy of crime as it must otherwise become, never existed elsewhere, cannot exist here, and ought not

is "And the Territorial Legislature shall have power to admit or exclude Slavery at any time by law."

Illere was an opportunity for the northern and southern supporters of the bill to come to a plant understanding and state precisely what they meant. What did they do! They will send they were the state of the bill to come to a plant understanding and state precisely what they meant. What did they do! They will define the bill to come to a plant understanding and state precisely what they meant. What did they do! They will define the bill to come to a plant understanding and state precisely what they meant. What did they do! They will send merchant they were tested by Mr. Fuller of Maine, 'an Old Line Democrat, a friend of Maine, 'an Old Line Democrat, a friend of the Administration, desirous of acting with the majority if possible. He moved to insert the safe purpose of forming Slave Slavery.

As a National Democrat, he said, he would like to vote for the bill, and if his amendment should prevail he would do so. If it is should not helve a plant the bill as at present and wised.

As a National Democrat, he said, he would like to vote for the bill, and if his amendment should prevail he would do so. If it is should not helve with the bill as at present and the state of the same and as the natural consequence of the recognition of it in all the States. They believe the proposition, of to 75. What was the plant and proposition, of the or 10 the same through proposition, of the or 10 the same through the proposal of the proposa

It is a milder day now; but the sons of those indomitable men live, and we are con-vinced that if the time comes, when they must choose between a State and Government prevailed.

What seems to us, on a basty surrey, most fit and feasible on the part of the opponents of this result areas. The Nebraska Bill Passed.

It is with no satisfaction that we refer to and we are surprised at the depth of this discontent among men who once opposed Slavery agitations, and who were friends of

> There is a growing and profound determination among the masses of the Free States that Slavery shall not extend itself; that the great majority for freedom must arouse and simply put the minority down;—come what may. Whether it will be permanent and manifest itself in acts, time only can tell.

> A Southern paper has lately scattered all A Southern paper has lately scattered all through the country an ingenious and insulting analogy, in which the Northerners are pictured as holding the place of the Greeks in the Roman Empire; supplying their chivalric masters at the South with school-masters, pinns and books, bearing their insults and oppression, but revenging themselves by the petty over-reachings of bargain and trade.
> It is a true analogy in one direction, but with an exception. Our Northern politicians

> have played for years now the mean, supple Greek part; they have bowed humbly to bul-lying, and quietly yielded to violence; they have eringed; they have betrayed their own principles, while our Romans have never for a moment lost sight of theirs : they have let the few firm hold in check the many feeble :rably cheated, and their own rights repeatedly and contemptuously trampled, they have

> With all the sting of defeat within us now, and with the burning sense of a great wrong perpetrated, we do not besitate to say that the Southern men in Congress, for years past, bave shown themselves men of pluck. We respect courage wherever it is—and we inthe cowardice and duplicity of those Northern men who have lost us the battle in the great struggle for freedom. If there had been half the manly spirit for Freedom that there has been for Slavery, the Territory of ebraska-Kansas would have been free to

y and forever. When we speak of dissolution of the Union it is only as of a dim, a terrible possibility in the future. And yet there is danger. A union without mutual confidence is impossible. A few more such acts of bad faith and such fierce contests and our bonds will be-come very weak. Will not the South see

A decision was given in New York on Saturvacate arrest in a suit brought against Josiah Perham for violating the statute against letteries. It shows that Mr. Perham's attempt to evade the laws, which was apparently sucbe the Result.

The crime is committed. The work of Mosnor, and Marteson and Justinuses is undone.
The wall they erected to guard the domain of
Liberty, is flung down by the hand of an
American Congress, and Slavery crawls, like
American Congress, and Slavery crawls, like
American Congress, the ruins, to delile a

horse, jeweiry, and other property which he proposed to distribute by lot among 100,000 purchasers of \$1 tickets. The property was now. Who, seven years ago, would not have derided a prophecy that Congress could enact the kidmapping of free citizens, without judge or jary. Who would have believed that it could enact that white men have a follows. " The Court is called upon, under this state

of facts, to say that the statute prohibiting any game of chance or lotteries has not been violated by defendant, and that the arrest

Mike Walsh and the New York Hards,

WASHINGTON, May 19. The Nebraska debate is prosecuted in the House with surprising vigor and great abilty. Mike Walsh has just finished his speech, and he commanded a great deal of attention. He stated a fact of some importance, not generally known to the House, that the New York Hards had at one time agreed, in a body, to support Mr. Douglas's bill, and not that only but to agree to a specific repudiation of the Missouri compromise. But subsequently they found that the Administration anticipating,

or being aware of their movement, played the same game themselves. No triumph could be obtained by the Hards over the Administration in this move, and the Hards, for the most part, became indifferent to the Nebraska bill. But Mr. Walsh not caring a straw as to the course of the Administration, goes for the bill in spite of their support of it. The Hards expected, it seems, originally, to rally around them the whole body of the Southern members and most of the Western Democrats, and to be in a mapority against the Administration. The Ne-braska bill was the instrument relied upon at one time, for gaining this position. But the movement of the Administration, in shooting ahead of Douglas, and even of the South, con-fused their scheme, and, in fact, put them in

take from the Montreal Gazette, of Saturday ing a Church at Washington on a liberal | It costs him twenty-five dollars to winter the the passengers who were on board during the | its list Elders refusing to have their children

Accident — We understand that a some-what serious accident happened to the "Jenny Lind" steamer belonging to the American Line on Wednesday afternoon last, in des-cending at Lachine rapids. The vessel was heavily freighted, and it will be recollected a heavy gale prevailed. In passing the last pitch of the rapids, it is supposed that a heavy gust of wind caused her to swerve from the channel, when she struck with great vio-lence on a rock. So violent was the concus-

lence on a rock. So violent was the concussion, that, that though the stroke was in the after part of the vessel, one of the beams supporting the pavillion deck in the bow, was shivered into three pieces.

As can be easily imagined the consternation of all on board was very great. Captain Moodie, immediately steered for shoal water, and grounded the bow on a shoal, in five feet water. The engine and hand pumps were plied vigorously till after midnight, when it was found impossible to keep it from gaining. The accident happened about five in the afternoon, and about two o'clock at night the noon, and about two o'clock at night the stern sank in 12 feet water. The anchor had

As may be imprined, the messengers of whom there were a considerable number, anxiously "waited for the morning." Some three miles from land, on a steamer sunk in three miles from land, on a steam, the Lachine Rapids, and with a heavy gale the Lachine Rapids, and with a heavy gale the Lachine Rapids, and with a heavy gale the Lachine Kapids, and with a heavy prevailing, their position was anything but pleasant; and the appearance of the Prince Albert, about 2 o'clock on Thursday morning. was welcomed with unfeigned satisfaction To the presence of mind and decision of the commander in steering for shoal water it is owing, that very serious consequences did not

A REMARENCE CHARACTER. - New York possesses many remarkable characters,—re-markable for very diverse reasons, but generaly for their eccentricity. We have one in mind Madame DeL., who is now probably sixty years old, and lives apparently in extreme des-titution, in the garret of the honse she owns. She pays taxes on \$14,000 of real estate and \$1,100 personal property, and owns banking and railroad stock to the amount of something like \$10,000. In the street, her appearance is well calculated to excite commit deed, some kind-hearted individual a few day ago, offered her one cent as a gratuity. The in sult, however, was resented, as became her i crepid, her head is covered with a hood, slouch ed and almost perrenal. The cloak is well matched, and appears to have done good service, as the folds in the cloth are mostly worn to the warp. Her daily food consists of a shilling loaf of bread, which is left at her door regularly, and added to this a small portion of meat, or such other food as she sees fit to ob-tain at the market.—Even these small comforts are shared in solitude, in her quiet retreat. The human face divine has no charms for her. Her operty naturally descends to a nephew living in Cincinnati, and the old lady's greatest fear is, that he may get it. - Journal of Commerce

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.] Liquor Prohibition. PLATTSBURGH, Tuesday, May 23, 1854

It is refreshing to get out of the rum-rid-den City of Gotham and breathe the pure air where the poison is not permitted to be dealt out. I was at Burlington, Vt., last Saturday, and the town was full of people. Court was being held there, and yet all was quiet and orderly: not a drunken or noisy person was to be seen or heard. I could not but notice the contrast to what I saw in the same place six years ago, when all the hotel-bars and grog-shops were in full blast. There they have the Maine Law. I went to Keeseville, sustain the authorities to prosecute every in-fringement of the Excise Law. The hotels removed their bars at once; two grocers kept on selling; they fixed one of them \$100 and proceeded to sell his property, but he made oath that it belonged to another party, and they had to let the matter rest. prosecuted the other rumseller, and sold his liquor at auction. One of the Messrs. Kingsland bought about twenty dollars worth and turned it over to the boys, who knocked in the heads of the casks and let it go on the "The circumstances in this case are well ground. The man first prosecuted bought a barrel or two and paid for it, which was no somer done than the officer attached it on account of his fine. He was very wroth, and attempted to resist the officer in his duty, which resulted in his being sent to prison. where he is yet. "What an outrage on the bill of rights.

There was a meeting held here last Saturday evening on the subject of the Excise laws, but what was done I have not learned. They It the liquor here, but rather slyly.

If the liquor dealers in the city think the people in the rural districts are going to slacken off on the Maine Law question, they

Religious Intelligence. Revivals have recently occurred in Westford

Metuchin, N. J.

Metuchin, N. J.

The New School Prosbyterian General Assembly has been in session during the week. From the six congregational behies of New England delegates were present only from Maine and Massachusetts. A prominent feature has been an animated debate on the validity of Romish baptism. Two reports, a majority one written by Dr. Hatfield of New York, and a minority one by Prof. Smith of Union Seminary, were under discussion.—Rev. Drs. Bemar, Brainard, Spear, Dobie, and others, made able speeches. The latter gentleman argued thus "The New Testament definition of the ceremony includes the idea of the application of water. But the Romish ceremony simply applies to the subject a mixture of salt, oil and spittle. An application of chalk or vellow ochre, or jamphlack, might ture of salt, oil and spittle. An application of chalk or yellow ochre, or lamplicate, might with just as much as much propriety be called baptism. The very element that gives the symbol its significancy—water—is absent to sell her, but does not make the symbol its significancy—water—is absent. The try laws a good can say years at the symbol its significancy—water—is absent.

falo. Presbyterians, stating that that the Church in France had suffered much from the intrigues of Catholic Priests, and were opprestrigues of Catholic Priests, and were oppressed by those in high places. The report of the Board of Foreign Missions was read.—
The whole collection for the year was \$173.000, and the balance in the treasury was \$1,200. The Board of Publication have circulated 38,000 books, and 26,000 tracts during the year. Value \$136,000. The receipts had increased over the previous year \$12,000. The balance in the treasury on the 1st of April was \$18,000. The Board of the second the second the price to twenty dollars. Remembering he hired the money to pay for the waggon, he tries his best the third year to sell it and finally succeeds. He has to take for pay an old horse eighteen years old in the fall of the year; he has no use for the waggon, entirely out of fashion, for twenty dollars. He has no use for the waggon, but buys it because it is going cheap.—During the first year he tries hard to sell it for thirty dollars. Remembering he hired the money to pay for the waggon, he tries hard to sell it for thirty dollars. Remembering he hired the money to pay for the waggon, outirely out of fashion, for twenty dollars He has no use for the waggon, but buys it because it is going cheap.—During the first year he tries hard to sell it for thirty dollars. Remembering he hired the money to pay for the waggon, but tries had to sell it for thirty dollars. Remembering he hired the money to pay for the waggon, but release the price to twenty dollars. Remembering he hired the money to pay for the waggon, but less the price to twenty dollars. Remembering he hired the money to pay for the waggon, but because it is going cheap.—During the first year he tries had to sell it for thirty dollars. Remembering he hired the money to pay for the waggon, but rice waggon, out release waggon, entirely out of fashion. For the waggon, but less the place of the waggon, but less the place waggon the 1st of April was \$18,000. The Board of Domestic Missions reported in favor of buildscale, and recommended a collection of from \$50,000 to 100,000. Considerable time was \$50,000 to 100,000. Considerable time was dollars for him; or what he calls that, which occupied in considering a judicial case, involving the right of the Church to strike from which he gave for the purchase money of his

The Protestant Episcopal Convention of Pennsylvania, held its session last week .- pay the note. Meditate on this when it is a Resolutions were submitted, recommending that a tax of 2 cents per week be enforced upon the communicants of the various parishes, the proceeds to be dispensed by trustees in assisting any parishes unable to pay

decided on an increase of three Bishops. The Southern Methodist Book concern is to be located at Nashville.

without paying double the sum for which he sold it. He now thinks he will change his mode of husbandry, which if he should do, he The Baptist Missionary Meetings in Philbeen previously cast forward and the heavier portion of the cargo removed to the bow, but owing to the heavy gale, the vessel rocked very much, and was much strained.

adelphia last week, were interesting. The receipts of the Am. Bap. Missionary Union for the year, were \$130.802 42, the expenditures of the New York Evening Post, the following successful remedy against the curculio: tures \$146,338 36. Receipts of the Home successful remedy against the curculio:

> Chicago. About one hundred delegates were the limbs of the trees. This one had a good present. The formation of the "Northwes- | crop of plums. tern Sabbath Union," in order to render the efforts of the friends of the Sabbath "united, systematic, general and effective," was re-

> commended and adopted. It was resolved "that the violation of the Sabbath by Railroads, Steamboats, Canal boats, or other public conveyances in the transmission of passengers or freight, or the United States Mail, is an immorality althe repugnant to the Divine law, to the best interests of society, and to the pecuniary interest of the owners of such conveyances.

Rev. Dr. Duff has taken his departure from this country. The contributions raised by him for the seminary and college under care at Calcutta, amounted to \$20,000. Bishop Hopkins, of Vermont, has engaged

to officiate at Trinity Church, Boston, during

the absence of Dr. Eastburn, Bishop of the diocese, in his spring visitation to the several churches. Auburn Theological Seminary has now 3 vacancies in its Board of Instruction, giving | not be increased with any profit. occasion for almost an entire reconstruction

of its faculty. The filling of these vacancies is to be determined on in June. The Weslevan Methodists are about laying the foundation of a Metropolitan Church in

the city of Washington. The longest pastorate ever held in New England, was by the late Rev. S. Nott.D . D., of Franklin, Conn., namely, seventy years, during all but three of which he discharged all the duties of pastor, entirely unaided, and lacked but twenty months of one hundred

N. Y. and there found they were executing.
N. Y. and there found they were executing.
The citizens of Winchester, Mass., recenting the Governor. They first refused to grant any license, and the most influential men in the placed entered into bond to back up and the placed entered into bond to back up and resolutions setting forth in schools and resolutions setting forth in years of age at his death committee, in excluding the Bible from the ter, and add more to the stock of manure. schools, and resolutions setting forth in strong and emphatic language the value of the Rible to the Schools, that the action of the School Committee was hostile to the best interests of the same, requesting them to rethen seind the rule, and requiring all the scholars to read a portion of the commonly received version of the Bible daily in the schools, were adopted with only three dissenting votes.

> DOUGLAS AND CATALINE .- A Presbyterian Clergyman writes a letter to the 'conserva-tives' through the Tribune about the Nebraska Bill, and comparing Douglas to Cutaline, puts these words in his remarks puts these words in his remarks.
>
> "Look to your hearths, my Lords! For there Henceforth shall sit for household gods. Shapes hot from Tartarus, all shames and crimes Wan Treachery, with his deadly dagger drawn; Suspicion, poisoning his brother's cup: Naked Rebellion, with his torch and axe, Making wild havee of your blaing throres, Till Anarchy comes down on you like night, And Massacre seals Rome's sternal grave!"
>
> The analogy is good in other respects. Sa

The analogy is good in other respects. Sallust, if we remember aright, describes Cata-line as having plenty of gab, but little good sense.—Albany Express.

con, that it is well understood in the best | TAMr. Travis, who is pronounced to informed political circles that Rurus Choars be the best pistol shot in the world, recently will receive the executive appointment as won a thousand dollar bet, by the William The New York roads owe the enormous sum U. S. Senator, to fill the vacancy occasioned by M. Everett's resignation. Mr. Choate is ange, less than two inches in diameter, from The Massachusetts roads do not owe exe-eighth now in Washington. Mr. Everett has returns the head of a gentleman, at the distance of part so much, the total amount of their ined to the national capital, and will remain at thirty-six feet. The first shot told the story. debtedness being only \$4,117.358. The New his seat in the Senate, until relieved by his | Both gentlemen displayed great nerve on the | York roads cost almost \$10,000 a mile | those

AGRICULTURAL. Vt., in Nassau, N. Y., Waterville, Ohio, and The Way to Make Slow Progress in the World.

Now, no matter who administers such a rite, it is not baptism." The discussion has occupied a large part of every day during the week.

The Old School Presbyterian General Assembly has also continued its session at Buf-falo. A letter was received from French Preshyterians stating that that the Church he then, after a little extra feeding, sells her to a butcher for fifty dollars; think of this i

Mr. Poor Economy buys at auction, an old has no use for the horse, but takes him be-cause he thinks he is better than no pay. horse; he tries all winter to sell him, and makes out in the month of May to get fifteen waggen, has now amounted to twenty-five dol iars; he hires twelve dollars which, with the ton, make twenty-two. He then turns on the old watch for three dollars, and makes out to

that the salaries of Clergymen be fixed at very first, sells all the hay, straw and manure strong if single, and \$1000 if married, and that his farm produces. At the end of five A certain husbandman wishing to get rich years he finds that his neighbor sells twice the amount of produce per acre that he does; not knowing what is the matter, he wishes to get rid of his farm, but it being in a bad condi-tion, he does not succeed; he finally makes their clergymen. The Convention refused to admit delegates from a colored church, belonging to the diocese. The New York Convention, it will be remembered, last year admitted a colored church without restriction.

The Methodist General Conference (South) decided on an increase of three Bishops. The may yet become a rich man. Etter Cross

adelphia last week, were interesting. The THE CURCULIO-A SUCCESSFUL REMEDT.

Missionary Society, \$62,730 25, expenditures A neighbor's p'ums were destroyed for five \$58,427 55. The number of missions under or six years by the curculio. Last spring, when in blossom, he day the earth from the body, and out as far as the branches extended. stations and 540 out stations : 66 missiona - The stations and 540 out etations: 66 missiona-ries, and 63 female assistants; native preach-away from the trees. The space excavated ers and assistants, 340. There are some 214 from the roots was supplied to the depth of churches, having a membership of 15,715, of four inches with leached ashes. A bucket whom were added by baptism the past year, der each tree, for five or six weeks, once a week. Result, no damage from the insects, and A Convention to promote the more general observance of Sunday, was held last week in chieses. About one hundred deleases were south, and rubbed over the body and far out on

> TANNERS' BARK is now understood to be capitally adapted to the atrawberry : spread i completely over the soil; it will keep the frui clean and the soil moist. This is the true mul ching for the strawberry. There is no doub MILDEW AND GOOSEBERRIES. -- Samuel Ed.

by mildew. Last year he gave them a very severe pruning, mulched with coarse hay, top dressed the soil with well rotted barn yard manure, sait and leached ashes, and he has no orrespondent of the Maine Farmer says, tha five years ago he grafted several Bartlett pears on Mountain Ash stocks. Last year one of

them bore very full, more so than is usual on pear stocks. The flavor of the pear is excel-lent, and not at all changed by the stock. Paorit of Keering Sheer.—It has been frequently demonstrated that a farm which will support four or six cattle will support forty to fifty sheep at the same time, with very little increase of labor, when the horned cattle could

Messas. Entross.-The great scarcity odder the past winter, and the loss and suf fering occasioned by it, ought to serve as caution to farmers against the unnecessar waste of their straw. I consider the practice of using straw for bedding, a bad one, espe-cially where leaves or saw-dust can be obtained. The amount of straw used for bed-ding a cow, if fed properly with three or four ears of corn a day, would carry her hand-somely through the winter. Good bright straw is about as paintable, and nearly as nu-tritious as hay. Then why waste it, by throwing it under their feet. Saw-dust, or leaves from the forest, is better than straw for bedding; and they absorb the liquids bet-

Another argument for feeding instead of wasting straw, especially in this section of the country, is, that it is becoming very com-mon for cows to slink their calves during the winter, and it is generally believed to be caused by the smut on the June grass, which is getting into nearly all the meadows in this part of the country. I have known of many large dairies nearly ruined in this way. Only one instance of this kind has ever happened in my dairy, and that was when I was feeding hay only. If we keep our stables warm dry and clean, and use the currycomb freely our stock will do well enough

ding.
To prepare my corn for feeding, I fill a cask with it, in the ear, pour on boiling water, and let it stand 24 hours, when it will be soft, and easy of digestion; but it has occur red to me, that an apparatus might be con-structed for steaming corn, which would be still better. I would like to get, through the Cultivator, some information on this subject. J. H. Woomeurs - Gustavia (Object) Country Gentleman.

IP New York has 726, and Massachusette 722 milesof railroads, a difference of four miles The paid capital of the New York roads is \$15,320,554 : that of the Massachusetts \$27 557, 600, or nearly double that of New York of Massachusetts \$31,674,958.